

A

1186. c. 24
2

T R E A T I S E

O N T H E

H A I R.

By PETER GILCHRIST,
HAIR-DRESSER.

L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year MDCCLXX.

T. R. E. A. T. I. S. L.

ON THE

H. A. I. K.

PETER GILBERT

HANDPRESS

THE DO.

THE DO.

1851



P R E F A C E.

THE Hair is certainly one of the greatest exterior ornaments which Nature hath bestowed on the human species: it seems somewhat strange therefore, that no publication hath ever appeared, in this, or perhaps in any other country, to direct the management and preservation of it.

The want of such a standard, and the injury done to many a fine head of hair through the ignorance of some practitioners, are the motives which induced me to undertake the following Treatise; in which I have ventured to lay down such rules as my experience hath taught me to prefer, being careful at the same time to advance nothing as fact but what I know to be such.

P R E F A C E.

such. What I have hazarded on conjecture may in some instances be wrong: but if any better proficient should be hereby excited to rectify my errors, or present the world with a more acceptable performance on the subject; in the former case I shall submit with pleasure, and in the latter shall feel some satisfaction that the publick is any ways benefited through my means.

For defects in style, language, &c. I make no apology: these will be candidly overlooked in his writings who disclaims all pretensions to learning, and whose ambition in this attempt is only to contribute, according to the best of his ability, to the advancement of knowledge in the art he professes.





A

T R E A T I S E

O N T H E

H A I R.

Although great improvements have been made, both in anatomy and phyfic, since the discovery of the circulation of the blood, yet all modern authors have been filent concerning the nature and first cause of the hair. The antient philosophers, particularly Plato, Aristotle, and Galen, agree, that it is in-

B

sepa-

separably connected with the vital œconomy and first formation, being a kind of excrement, or obnoxious fluid, which the heat of the brain sends forth in small particles in time of its nourishment ; and those particles, or hairs, are afterwards nourished or destroyed in proportion to the quantity of juices, or excess of heat, in the brain ; for sometimes, by a great fire there, they will be all wasted and consumed, and so the matter cease whereof they were produced ; which is the cause of baldness : therefore those of a moderate temperature have the thickest and best hair ; consequently you will rarely see a woman bald. The heat of the brain causes an impulse ; and the small and tender fibres of the roots, being under the skin, imbibe from the moisture of the head juice fit for its nourishment :

ment : this is conveyed through the hair by a small and almost imperceptible tube, and from thence, by the grain or bark, returns again to the root ; so that there is in hair a circulation of the vital liquor ; and by the heat expanding, and the cold contracting these little tubes, (supposing there be valves in them) it may be conceived how the circulation is performed. That it hath a grain, or bark, may be known by trying a quantity of hairs held promiscuously between the finger and thumb ; by working of which to and fro every hair will move quickly towards its root

Many things relating to the hair still remain unexplained ; as why one child shall be born with black, another (of the same parents) with red hair, and both turn grey at twenty ; while a third

B 2

shall

shall have brown, and that retain its colour till fourscore; why some have a high, others a low, one a regular, another an irregular forehead; with many more incidents, which I will not take upon me to resolve, my intention being to lay down such rules for the preservation and management of the hair, as by experience I have found useful.



Of Fashions.

PLATO seems positive, that the hair of our first parent was red, (as is very evident from the name *Adam*, which was given him, and which, according to St. Jerom, signifies a Red Man;) but he hath not told us in what

what fashion he dressed it, nor is it very material: however, from the statues and pictures still preserved, it appears the antients did not neglect that ornament of the body. The ladies of the different nations of the East dressed the hair much in the same manner as lady Mary Wortly Montague hath described the fair Fattima's: but the men in every country differed; which was probably to distinguish them in war; for we are informed, that in the Punic wars Scipio with his Romans wore the hair hanging down the back, while Hannibal and his Africans were boxed up like our horse-grenadiers. Be that as it may, it is certain their fashions were very different from the modern.

By the pictures in Versailles, and other palaces in France, there seems to have
been

been little variety in dressing the hair from the time of Charlemagne to Lewis XI. The men's are mostly drawn like his present Majesty's when he goes to parliament; and the ladies, not unlike that of Mary queen of Scots in Hampton-Court; but it was not till the age of Lewis the XIVth that they arrived at that meridian of grandeur in dress, for which they have ever since been famous. Starch had been used to clean the hair; but Madam Montepan had it ground into powder, and wore it in full dress. The improvement was great, and the fashion was adopted by the whole court.

The English, in this respect, had been rather slovenly, and always rejected, with a kind of obstinacy, any fashion which came from abroad. Charles
Steuart,

Steuart, who was one of the politest and best-bred men of his time, had been, during his exile, to and fro at the French court, where he adopted the fashions and manners of this elegant people. He was about this time recalled, and determined to introduce them into his own kingdom. To metamorphose the body, it was proper to begin with the head. He was the first that ever wore a peruke in England. Sir Edward Hyde, being made lord chancellor, took his seat in Westminster Hall, dressed in a large full-bottom: his presence excited awe and amazement; whilst the other judges looked like so many old women. The king ordered them to wear perukes, like the chancellor's; and the counsellors, to dress in full ties; which custom hath been strictly kept

kept up to this day. Duke Lauderdale introduced the same fashion in the courts of justice and session in Scotland, and it soon afterwards reached Ireland.

The prime of our nobility, who had followed the king's fortune, now returned and dressed after his example, as did presently all ranks throughout the nation, from the prince to the trader. The ladies were not behind: all strove to outvie each other in imitation of the queen, the princess royal, or the dutchesses of York, Cleveland and Portsmouth: thus, from their example, was made such an alteration in the habits and manners of the people, as can hardly be believed; and it may be truly said, that to this prince are the English indebted for their fashions, taste and elegance, and for sowing the seeds of true politeness

ness, which hath been growing ever since.

Notwithstanding there never was any particular fashion, or standard, for dressing the hair, in this, or I believe in any other country, (for countries differ no less in this respect than in their climate or their language); yet, by the laws of dress, they are all in the right, for every woman of fashion ought indisputably to enjoy the liberty of pleasing her own fancy. However, though there are none who assume a right of dictating, yet there is always a select party of women of quality and fashion, who, possessing great advantages of person, with a refined taste in dress, are at court, and other places, more particularly taken notice of: these are they who give law in dress, and lead the fashions.

C

They

They are careful to observe a certain union and consistence between one part and the other, that it may become the features ; and at the same time, not so much on the extreme, as to make any part of their dress appear inferior, or to a disadvantage.



Of Hair-Dressing.

THE general, and indeed the most plausible objections to hair-dressing, are, That powder and the other requisites cause the hair to turn grey ; and that frizzing, and the use of hot irons, scorch it, and take off its natural gloss.

With

With respect to the former I may affirm, that powder, unless it be adulterated, cannot change the colour. It is indeed matter of doubt, whether any chemical or other production can turn it grey, either when growing, or after it is cut off. This proceeds from some cause hitherto unknown ; and till the cause be discovered, in vain we shall endeavour to prevent the effect.

It is very probable that grey hairs were as numerous some centuries ago, before either powder or hair-dressing were in use, as they are at present.

Though they generally denote old-age, yet they are frequent at twenty : and the change is often observed to take place after sickness, or violent headaches : this some impute to a want of moisture ; which may be readily ad-

mitted, as such hair is generally of a dry consistence, and requires a more than ordinary quantity of pomatum to retain the powder.

With regard to the other objection, If the hair be scorched, it must arise from negligence, in not trying the irons on white paper before they are applied to the hair.

Frizzing indeed takes off the gloss : but this defect, it is presumed, is amply compensated by the advantage it gives in concurring, in the article of dress, with the prevailing fashions, and in adorning the person, to which a graceful appearance of the hair so greatly conduces.

Upon the whole, it is evident that dressing is of great benefit to the hair ; for the pomatum and powder nourish it ;

it ; frizzing expands, and gives it a larger body ; and while it remains in dress it hath rest at the roots, which saves large quantities that would fall off by frequent combing: yet it is very detrimental to let it remain long without being refreshed ; for the lacquer of the pins, and the powder, gathering in lumps, are apt to make it tear off in the combing out.

Likewise, perspiration, the moisture of the hair, and its being long confined from the air, may occasion effluvia rather disagreeable.

Of



Of Hair-Dressers.

THE hair-dresser ought to be thoroughly versed in physiognomy, and must have a particular regard to the complexion and features of those he is employed to dress, that he may use powder in a becoming proportion, and dress the hair to the dimensions of the face.

Where the face is large in diameter, it ought to be dressed high and forward, of equal height, which takes off the masculine look.

For the small oval face, it ought to be close at the edge, and rise gradually.

But

But if the lady is low in stature, it should be high at the top, and terminate in a point.

For a long visage it ought to be dressed rather flat at the top, and low at the ears, to swell suddenly at the temples ; and if the curls are placed promiscuously, the better, as that and the scope of the hair will make the features seem more round and proportionable.

He must also have a particular regard to the different ages of the ladies he dresses.

The mother must have a more sedate mien than the daughter : the former should be dressed as if it were to comply in some degree with the custom of the world ; the latter, to lead the fashion.

There is a certain air and elegance in dress, which is exceedingly ornamental

to

to young ladies, but appears rather on the extreme in those much advanced in years.



Of a Full Dress.

BY a Full Dress is generally understood the hair dressed in one or two rows of curls, either regular or promiscuous, according to fancy, or as it is most becoming: the hind part may be done either smooth, in a broad plait, or in irregular curls; but for the latter the hair ought to be about seven or eight inches long; though some dress it at full length, by wrapping it up, and confining the curls with pins; which

which is both hurtful to the hair, and painful in combing it out.

If the hair is of a tolerable thickness in the front, two or three curlings will be sufficient for the winter, as frequent pinching is not only painful, but very pernicious to the hair: and it is in a great measure owing to this disagreeable operation, that hair-dressing, which is so requisite, makes such slow progress: but to those who will narrowly enquire, perhaps it may appear probable, that it is owing to better judgement in managing of it, that the ladies in the more southern parts of Europe have such remarkable good hair.

To keep the hair in dress, it ought to be pressed back from the face, and carefully filleted at night, but not so

D

tight

tight as to crowd the curls upon one another: in the morning touch the curls gently with the powder-puff, press the friz in front with the left hand, and with the right raise gently, with the piqued end of the comb, those curls which may be lower than the rest; and then, by pressing gently the tail of the comb between each curl, they will appear clean, and detached one from another.



Of a Grape Toupee.

THIS method of wearing the hair, though not so dressy, is to most faces very becoming, keeps long in dress, and is never out of fashion, but, without powder, has a rusty look.

All

All that is necessary to keep it in dress, is to fillet it tight at night, and in the morning rub a little pomatum between the palms of the hands, and when it is of the consistence of oil, stroke it gently over the hair; then put a little powder on it with a swan'skin puff; pick it out with the piqued end of the comb, till it is regular in height and free of lumps; give it the last powder, and clip the loose hairs.

To support the toupee when the hair is thin, it is necessary to put in some wool or hair, but not such wool as is dyed black; because the copperas, and other ingredients used in dying it, are certainly of noxious quality.

Two curls at each ear are fashionable and becoming; but it may be necessary to caution those ladies who have their

hair dressed but seldom, not to allow the hair of which the curls are composed to be cut, as it is thereby rendered, when out of curl, very troublesome to dress up with the long hair.



Of a Smooth Toupee.

THIS manner of dressing the hair is reckoned most becoming to ladies of a dark complexion, whose hair is of an agreeable colour, as it looks better without powder than in any other fashion : but it is attended with several inconveniencies.

First, If the hair is not very long in the front, with a fine skin and gloss, it will never dress smooth.

Secondly,

Secondly, If the hair is not remarkably thick, it will not dress full, unless supported by wool, which, after the first day, will be distinguished through the hair, and appear very ill.

This last inconvenience, together with that of not having hair-dressers in the country, hath brought artificial toupees into repute, which are made to appear as the natural hair, and to suit it under all the different accidents to which it is subject. For a description of these, see the CATALOGUE hereinafter inserted.

To dress the Hind Part smooth.

COMB the long hair clear, first with a wide, then with a smaller toothed comb; then hold it down with a piece of glazed packthread or silk bobbin, and, taking a little lock of hair under each ear, tie them in a close knot: this makes it feel tight, and prevents it from puckering, which it is very apt to do at each side.

Then take all the hair in the left hand, and turn it up; but hold it in the mean time rather slack: every hair will thereby slide gradually, and be in a straight line from its root: then you
may

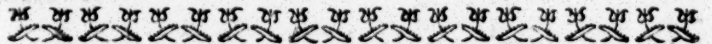
may pull it tighter, but not so much as to strain or distort the skin in the neck; and then smooth it with the smallest teeth of the comb.

It will sometimes happen, in doing it up, that the roots of the hair will pucker at each side half way up the head. In that case take the piqued end of the comb, and force them under the hair, towards the middle of the head.

When the hair is quite smooth, and spread close to the front part, pin it at the top with a bit of love-ribbon, and some blanket-pins: then let loose the string; and, in order that the head may have its proper shape behind, take the two ends of the string, and tie them tight in a loop-knot, till you fix each side close behind the ear with a hair-pin: then pull the string out.

It

It is easier to the head, and more handy, to fix the hair with a bent comb. If the hair is thin, the teeth should be short and thick; on the contrary, if the hair is thick, the teeth should be wide and long, and the bend of the comb be answerable to the round of the head.



To dress the Hair in a Broad Plait.

COMB the hair clear out ; then mix it well with pomatum and powder, and divide it into three equal parcels: friz each parcel as full as possible, and smooth them without darting the teeth of the comb too far in the friz : then plait them slack, fix the ends for
the

the present slightly at the top, and spread each plait quite broad; but be careful to let the thickest part of each plait incline towards the middle of the head, when they are properly spread, and every plait is leaning different ways, and visibly distinguished from another. Run a short double hair-pin into the side of each plait just at the turning, the better to confine them close to the head: then fix it fast at the top.



To dress the Hair for Riding.

COMB out the hind part smooth; then hold the hand low in the neck, and tie it tight to the roots with a bit of bobbin of the same colour with

E the

the hair : then divide it into two equal parts, and plait each parcel in three : fix them at the end with a bit of thread, turn them up close behind each ear, and tie them together at the top of the head ; but, the better to secure it, fix them close to the head here and there with hair-pins.

Others do it in large curls in the poll of the neck ; which is performed in the following manner.

Comb the hair clear out, and tie it close to the head in the poll of the neck ; then friz it well from point to root : when you have smoothed it, tie it about three inches from the points with a bit of bobbin, and let the ends hang loose while you wrap up the hair in a large curl close to the head : then take the two ends of the bobbin, and tie them

in

in a double knot under the curl, and close to the head.—This is a very good method of doing the hair of children while at school.



To dress the Hair smooth behind, with the Addition of False Hair.

THOUGH the lady's hair may be so thin as to require an addition, yet, if her own hair be of sufficient length, there is very little trouble in fixing the other: only pin it at the top with two blanket-pins, and comb it down, and it will intermix and do up with the same ease as if it were all of natural growth.

But it frequently happens that the hair is so short as not to reach to the

E 2

top.

top of the head; to manage which, observe these directions: Tie it very tight in the neck, holding your hand rather higher than the poll of the neck, and let the ends of the string hang loose: then run another bit of pack-thread through a lock, and tie that in a very hard knot: then turn up the hair quite tight, and fix the ends, with two or three hard knots, to the string which is run through the lock at the centre of the head. When this is fixed, pin on the false hair at the top, close to the front hair, and comb it down over all: then hold that down with a string placed rather low, and hold the ends tight in your mouth: then take the two ends of the string which ties the natural hair at the bottom, cross them over the false hair, and hold these
tight

tight in your mouth also : then spread
 and do up the false hair as if it were
 natural, and fix it at the top: this done,
 let go the ends of that string which is
 crossed over, tie them tight under the
 hair close in the neck, and cut the string
 close to the knot: then spread it gently
 to join to the back part of the ear, fix
 each side with a hair-pin, and then pull
 the other string out.— This is an ex-
 cellent method to do the hair where it
 happens to be grey, or of a disagree-
 able colour, behind.

Directions



*Directions for cutting and forming the
Hair of Children.*

IT is not necessary to cut the hair of infants before they are a year old: nor should the scales and scurf which are apt to gather at the roots of it be combed or scraped off; for I have often found, that those who have been so used (out of a mistaken notion of cleanliness) have thin straggling hair.

The best method of cleaning the head is to dip a linen cloth in a little soft pomatum, or hogs-lard and sweet oil beat up together: rub it over the child's head, and wipe it off with a piece of dry flannel; then throw a little hair-powder over it, which prevents heating,

ing, cleans the skin, and nourishes the hair.

When it is about two inches long, it is proper to cut it within half an inch of the head, and every month or six weeks after, (according to its growth) for four years to come. Some imagine it proper to cut the hair at certain times of the moon : it may be so ; but I never could perceive it have any different effect.

When five years old, it is necessary to put the hair in proper form ; which must be done in the following manner : If the child's head is of the common size, which at that age is about eleven inches in diameter, (i. e. from the pique of the forehead to the poll of the neck) and ten inches or thereabouts over from ear to ear, with a comb divide the hair
about

about three inches from the front, a little more or less, (according as the head answers the above dimensions) and press the hind part back with a little hard pomatum ; then cut the front part short.

If these directions are attended to, it will prevent the numberless mistakes which daily happen, as most children's hair, for want of judgement, is cut short to the crown; which disfigures the child, and robs the hind part of its better half, and causes a deal of trouble and time before it can be brought to tie in with the long hair ; which is absolutely necessary when they grow up.

It will be needless to cut the hind part till it is long enough to tie in the poll of the neck: then cut a very little off the points every month or six weeks, when the front is cut.

But

But as there are many mistakes made in cutting the hind part of the hair of persons in the several stages of life; it may not be improper to give the following directions for cutting the dead and forked points, without lessening the length of the hair.

Comb the hair out smooth, tie it close to the head, and take a little strip of it separated from the rest; then twist it hard to the string, hold it by the point, and scrape it from point to root with a small-toothed comb, which makes every point start; then cut them smooth to the twisted part: and so with all the rest.

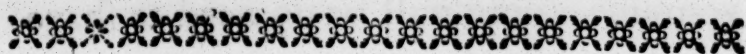
Besides, there are many incidents the hair is subject to when in childhood, which, if properly managed, would prevent those low and irregular fore-

F

heads

heads, which afterwards are very difficult to rectify, and apparently disfigure the face when they grow up. It would swell this book beyond its intended size if I were to digress upon them all; and indeed, considering that there are hardly two alike, it would be difficult to reduce it into writing. Let it suffice, that if any are desirous, I will wait upon them, and give my advice without any expence, but the usual consideration for cutting of the hair.

Directions



*Directions for managing the Hair under the different Disorders incident to Children, Women in Childbed, Change of Climate, Bathing, &c.**

WHEN children take the small-pox in the natural way, it is necessary for the preservation of the hair (if judged safe by the physician) to cut it short to the head, and rub it with a restorative ointment, and, when they recover, shave it three or four times.

But if it is not cut before, and they have had the distemper favourably, it will be sufficient to cut off about two inches, or more if very long.

F 2

As

* This Section has been copied, from the 1st. Edition of this Treatise, into the Ladies Pocket-Book for the present Year.

As inoculation is generally very favourable, there will be no need to shave it, unless it combs off in large quantities: cutting the ends will be sufficient; and it must be combed very seldom for a month after they recover, as during that time the hair is loose at the roots. The only method to prevent its matting is to plait it tight, and fillet it; and be careful, when you comb it out, to wet the teeth of the comb with oil.

In the measles the hair is likewise much weakened, though it is not so apt to comb off.

When they are first affected, rub it well with restorative, and cut the points; and when they recover, treat it in the same manner as is directed for the small-pox.

Women with child should cut as much of the hair, both before and behind,

hind, as can be spared, about a fortnight before they lie-in, and rub the roots with restorative; plait and confine it during the month, without combing it; then cut it again: but if (in the case of a violent fever) it should fall off in large quantities, as it is very apt to do, nothing will recover it till it is shaved.

Those who go to hot countries, but more especially to the East or West Indies, ought to be particularly careful that the hair may not fall off; to prevent which, it is necessary to cut it every month, and not to let the hind part exceed sixteen inches in length: it is also requisite to keep it mixed with pomatum and powder, which will nourish the hair, and preserve it from being scorched, or changing its colour, by the heat of the sun.

Those

Those who bathe, should never wet their hair, unless it be requisite on account of their health ; and, if they do, must be careful that it is quite dry before it is curled : for, if it be in the least wet, the heat of the irons will scorch and deprive it of its substance; and I know many whose hair has been entirely spoiled by this mistake, as it seldom or never perfectly recovers again without being cut short.



*On the Probability of changing the Colour
of the Hair.*

IT hath perplexed many to find out an effectual method to preserve the hair in its natural colour, and to redeem that which hath changed. I have laboured for these ten years to accomplish it with
simples,

simples, but to no purpose. It is true, that compositions* of vitriol, copperas, and antimony, will stain it of a brown or black colour, with a purple hue; but then they both consume the hair, and hurt the constitution. Experience teaches, that nothing will take a stain so well greasy as clean. Now all hair hath a grease upon its surface, and consequently cannot so readily receive a stain as that which is cleansed; which the hair manufacturers are obliged to do, and afterwards boil it several hours, before it will take the dye. It will perhaps never be demonstrated, what are the various causes of the hair's turning grey. Though it generally denotes old age, yet it is frequent at twenty. Some are observed to change after violent head-achs and fevers, others by

* See the last Page of this Treatise.

by excessive grief or sudden frights, and some by using the baths, or adulterated powder: but it is generally imputed to a dryness and want of moisture, which may the more readily be admitted, as such hair is generally of a dryer consistence, and requires a more than ordinary quantity of pomatum to moisten it, that it may retain the powder: if so, the restorative which nourishes it, must also preserve the hair from turning grey; and indeed, from the many hundreds who have used it, I have not had one complaint of their hair changing afterwards. Notwithstanding I have condemned those nostrums which are of an acrimonious quality, as being both dangerous and ineffectual; yet there are various ingredients, very inoffensive, which, though they cannot penetrate so as to change

change the real nature and inward colour of the hair, yet by frequent application will apparently alter it to a black or brown: if you take some strong liquor extracted from the walnut rind, and mix it with some oil from the cashu nut, it will presently colour the hair. As I make a quantity of this every season, those who are desirous may be supplied. There are various other methods, which I shall decline particularising here; but such ladies as shall honour me with their enquiry, I will instruct to the best of my knowledge.



RESTORATIVE *to thicken and preserve
the Hair.*

IT is plain, from observation and experience, that when the body is indisposed, the hair is more or less affected, and, if not timely prevented, will become weak and fall off, so as never to be recovered without shaving. This restorative is the finest of all fucuses to apply to the hair, as it penetrates and nourishes the small fibres of the roots which lie under the skin, closes the pores, and prevents the hair from coming off. It frequently hath caused it to grow on people who were become bald, and in common cases was never known
to

to fail. It hath also the property of preventing the hair from turning grey; and, as it is composed of simples, may be applied with safety even to infants.

It is made up in six and three-shilling glasses, with printed directions for use.



Of a Compound for Eradicating superfluous Hairs.

THE little downy hairs, which grow between the eye-brows, and round the foreheads, but more particularly round the chin, mouth, and cheeks, of some ladies, are rather disagreeable and masculine. Pulling them with tweezers is found very painful; and the hair, being broke off a little way from

the root, always grows again: but this compound will in an instant take them away, root and branch, without fretting the skin in the least, or causing any pain. Each parcel, with directions, is 3s.

Of Hair Powder.

STARCH is made of wheat, and powder is made of starch dried and ground. The best powder is that which is sifted first through the finest sieve. There are four different sorts, all varying in price according to their different fineness; but the distinction is in great measure owing to the degree and with what they are perfumed.

Grey powder is principally composed of the white, but dashed with other ingredients to give it a dark hue; which

in-

These are chiefly worn by elderly ladies with a hood; and some choose a small curl to fill up the vacant part behind the ear.

NUMBER III.

A thin border of hair to lie naturally over the forehead and temples, or forehead only; very necessary for children when any accident happens to their hair.

NUMBER IV.

A row of dropping-curved hair, to go behind, from ear to ear.

Some, for warmth, have it made upon a caul, in the manner of a peruke, with the front part to lie in easy ringlets to imitate nature.

NUMBER V.

Is a hair-roll to bind the hair over, in imitation of a smooth toupee.

NUM-

NUMBER VI.

A smooth toupee, of which there are various sorts, all made of the finest-skinned natural-curved hair, sewed upon a soft ribband, which prevents them from rubbing the hair off.

Some are made very full of hair, to dress high; but the front hair should be pretty long, to comb over and tuck in with the toupee, and be fixed with black pins; or, if the points of the natural hair is turned, it will click in and lie smooth without pins.

There is another sort, for ladies whose hair is short and thin in the front; which is made taper, that their own hair may comb in. and lie against the toupee: and there are some made to go intirely over the hair, from which it cannot be distinguished when properly matched.

NUM-

[NUMBER VII.

A crape toupee is made to answer the hair, much in the same manner as the smooth toupees above described. They are frequently worn with one or two curls at the ear, to take off occasionally.

NUMBER VIII.

Natural drops or curls for the ear, made upon a wire. They are equally convenient in whatever manner the hair is done as a toupee.

NUMBER IX.

A row of curls, about seven or eight deep, made upon a wire, and so contrived that ladies may dress themselves in full dress without the assistance of a hair-dresser.

Others

Others are made with a little crape in the front; but it is necessary to crape a narrow row of the natural hair round the face, and so comb it into the curls; which makes the deception the greater.

Others are made with little ringlets to lie loose upon the temples and forehead, and go entirely over the hair.

NUMBER X.

Is a *Tête à Mutton*, which is made in irregular curls, upon springs, to cover all the back part of the head, and is fixed with three pins.

NUMBER XI.

Are puffs, pompons, &c. made in different forms, according to fancy, to decorate the head; which are sometimes

times fixed to a tortoise-shell comb, which at the same time fixes up the long hair. Of these there is a great variety, too tedious to describe.

NUMBER XII.

Is false long hair for the hind part; of which there are various sorts, and of different lengths, to suit the hair under every circumstance; and which are united to the former dresses as occasion requires.

Since the first edition of this book, I have invented a toupee which is quite light, and, by being made on a spring, will fix on the head without tying, and remain in its proper form for years without the hair-dresser's assistance, or any injury to the hair in wearing it off.

Directions



*Directions for Ladies to measure the Head
for Natural Toupees, and other Sorts
of Dresses for the Hair.*

TAKE a slip of paper about three inches broad, and as long as will reach from ear to ear; and placing one end at the top of the left ear, carry it over to the right, and cut it in the exact form of the extremity of the hair, as it grows in front, round the temples and forehead: but, for a tête over the head, it is necessary also to take the depth from the pique of the forehead to the poll of the neck.

If any ladies in the country will please to send a pattern for the colour, mentioning

tioning any particular fashion, their orders from any part of Great-Britain shall be punctually obeyed.

As I have great practice in this branch, it is but seldom that any mistakes arise; but if at any time that should be the case, I humbly request the goods may be returned, to be altered or exchanged, till entire satisfaction is given; for, as it is my interest, so it shall be my particular study, to please those who favour me with their commands.

F I N I S.



r-
all

h,
e;
he
ay
d,
it
u-
ne